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FIFTH FRANCO-AFRICAN CONFERENCE ENDS IN PARIS

Mobutu Explains His Presence

LD231128Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] President Mobutu of Zaire has arrived in Paris to attend the closing session of the African summit meeting. He will also have talks with President Giscard d'Estaing.

General Mobutu was wearing battledress when he arrived in Paris. He told Jean-Jacques (Rose) that his attendance at the summit had been requested by all the African heads of state:

[Mobutu-begin recording] You see the condition I arrived in. I have been at the front, I returned to the capital Kinshasa yesterday, and if I am here in Paris it is at the unanimous request of my colleagues the heads of state and government who insisted that I should come to make them a succinct report on the situation reigning in my country. And I take the opportunity of thanking the French people as a whole for their help to the people of my country, to the people of Zaire. I shall certainly have statements to make to you, perhaps tomorrow at a press conference. [end recording]

Eyadema Calls for Security Force

LD231324Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] President Eyadema of Togo explained this morning to Yves Loiseau why he considers an inter-African security force desirable: [begin recording]

[Eyadema] One cannot talk about developments without talking about security. If you are developing your country, you have put in a lot of effort. Scarcely 2 days are enough to destroy what you have made in 20 years. So we Africans are entirely in agreement that we should complement each other, because an army is expensive, you know, but if we complement each other, I think we will be able to guarantee peace in Africa, which would permit development.

[Loiseau] [Words indistinct] and that 4,000 men could replace the French paratroopers in Kolwezi in a few days time. Is that true?

[Eyadema] For the moment, I think that President Mobutu will come himself, or he is already here. We will be discussing together what each of us can do, as I told you, to try to come to the aid of a brother who is member (in fact), not only a member of the OAU, but member of the Franco-African Conference, but we [words indistinct] (as far as our means permit). [end recording]

Creation of African Force Approved

LD231948Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] The fifth African summit has ended in Paris. President Mobutu, who arrived this morning, delivered a long report on the situation in Zaire, a vivid example of destabilization in Africa. The 21 countries taking part in this summit are going to try to organize their collective security. In any case, they have approved in principle the creation of a symbolic African force.

Gabonese President Bongo, incumbent chairman of the OAU, mentioned this earlier on Paris radio. Before this he thanked President Giscard d'Estaing for his courage, his determination and his concern for the effectiveness of the agreements made between France and most of the African countries.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU PREDICTS REPEAT VICTORY ON NORTHERN FRONT

LD232033Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1800 GMT 23 May 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and Council of Ministers, today disclosed that our historic vigilance, revolutionary responsibilities and being Ethiopian oblige us to repeat on the northern war front the victory scored in a bitter struggle against the aggressive enemy on the eastern war front. Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam disclosed this today on the eastern war front, while giving revolutionary guidance and promotions to a number of war heroes of regular and militia forces, in the presence of PMAC members and senior army officers.

Addressing the forces, Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam said that at the time when the reactionary Somali invading forces invaded the eastern part of our country and menaced the towns of Dire Dawa and Harar, had it not been for your resistance--before the revolutionaries, the broad masses and the patriots mobilized and the progressive countries took our part on the basis of proletarian internationalism--we would not have achieved the victory we did. It would probably have demanded more sweat, blood and time.

He went on to mention that the socialist countries gave us strong support because Ethiopia managed to help itself. He pointed out that these countries have affirmed that they would not have been able to send forces and weapons had the forces stationed on the eastern war front not been able to push the enemy back. He continued that in the historic fight of our country against repeated fascist aggressions, this struggle occupies first or second place.

It was intolerable for every Ethiopian to see enemy tanks roaming on the playground of Ethiopian children around Dire Dawa after having intruded 700 km. For this reason we concentrated all our forces and efforts on the eastern war front. But we were only on the defensive on the northern war front.

He went on to say that exploiting the damage inflicted by the Somali in the eastern front, traitor secessionists, who are recruits of reactionary Arabs, have put a vast area under their control.

The comrade chairman pointed out that at present the forces in the north are in a better position in morale, armament and personnel than before. The forces are now anxiously awaiting the campaign. The forces in the north are ready to weed out the remnants of history. Forces on the eastern war front which crushed the Somali forces armed with the most modern weapons, and in particular this section of the forces, have the historic responsibility of taking part in any decisive victory. We believe this force will be exemplary in providing inspiration and encouragement and in military tactics. We have no doubt that imperialism will be crushed in the north as it has been crushed in the east.

ETHIOPIAN-CONGOLESE COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS IMPERIALISM

LD231540Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 22 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The People's Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia have condemned the sinister moves that imperialism and its supporters are making in Africa and the Red Sea region.

In a joint communique released today following the brief visit of Comrade Gen Joachim Yhombi-Opango, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, the two countries condemned imperialism and its supporters who back secession and territorial claims; who hatch hatred based on tribal and religious differences; who try to change existing borders by force and who provoke wars among African peoples. The following is the full text of the joint communique released by the two friendly countries:

Comrade Gen Joachim Yhombi-Opango, chairman of the Congolese Workers' Party Military Committee and of the Council of Ministers, as well as president of the People's Republic of the Congo; his wife, and senior officials of the country, paid a brief visit to socialist Ethiopia from 21 to 22 May, 1978, during which Comrade Gen Joachim Yhombi-Opango and Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers, held talks.

The talk held between the two parties concerning African and international issues were held in a spirit of hearty and revolutionary brotherhood and the views of the two leaders were identical on all the matters on which opinions were exchanged.

The president of the People's Republic of the Congo hailed the exemplary determination and unswerving revolutionary stand of the government and peoples of Ethiopia against the imperialist and reactionary expansionist invasion to safeguard their territorial integrity and the independence of their motherland.

The chairman of the PMAC expressed the gratitude of the government and peoples of Ethiopia to the president of the People's Republic of the Congo for the efforts he made to find, in accordance with the resolutions and principles of the OAU, a solution to the expansionist invasion carried out against Ethiopia by the ruling class of Somalia. Comrade Chairman Mengistu told Comrade Gen Joachim Yhombi-Opango that his sincere pan-Africanist efforts had been admired by the Ethiopian people. The PMAC chairman said that he had been greatly satisfied to see the vigilance of the people and Government of the People's Republic of the Congo in safeguarding and consolidating their revolution and withstanding the imperialists' conspiracy. The comrade chairman further hailed the leadership capacity of Comrade Gen Joachim Yhombi-Opango and reassured him that the revolutionary people and Government of socialist Ethiopia extended to him their unreserved support. The PMAC chairman told President Yhombi-Opango that he had been very gratified to note the nature of the fraternal relations of the peoples and governments of the two fraternal countries and the struggle of the two sides in their common endeavor against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism as well as their endeavor to promote peace and socioeconomic development.

The two sides condemned imperialism and its collaborators, who in Africa and the Red Sea region are encouraging secessionism and territorial claims, fomenting hatred on the pretext of tribal and religious differences, attempting to change long-established borders by force and provoking civil wars among African peoples in order to safeguard their neocolonialist interests. In the light of this, the two sides reminded all OAU member-countries, the United Nations and the nonaligned nations' movement that they should properly observe the principles of respect for territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders and noninterference in the internal affairs of others.

The leaders of the two countries said that every government and people have an untrammelled right to choose the sociopolitical system that best suits their own development.

The two countries condemned imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of independent African countries and their attempt to undermine and reverse the struggles of genuine liberation movements and oppressed peoples who are struggling to liberate themselves from the yoke of imperialism and oppressive political structures. In the light of the intensification of imperialist intervention, particularly in Africa, the two parties reaffirmed the need to strengthen further the vigilance, unity and cooperation of progressive forces.

Analyzing African affairs, the two parties reaffirmed their rejection of the internal settlement in Zimbabwe, and agreed to increase their material assistance and diplomatic support for the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

The two parties spoke of their support for the Namibian people and demanded that the United Nations immediately transfer state power to SWAPO, which is the legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

Discussing the issue of the racist regime in Pretoria, the two parties stated that they would unite their efforts to eradicate racism and white minority rule in South Africa. In this respect, the two parties requested the world community, particularly those who have trade, financial and technical relations with the white minority racist government, to sever their relations. They also appealed to the oil-producing countries to impose an oil embargo on the white minority regime of Pretoria.

The two parties expressed their support for the frontline states and condemned the invasions carried out against Mozambique, Zambia, Angola, Tanzania and Botswana. They also affirmed their support for the Angolan revolution [words indistinct] and the leader of this party, President Antonio Agostinho Neto.

During their talks, the two parties affirmed their resolve firmly to support the movement of the nonaligned nations and its basic principles.

In this regard, they agreed to cooperate closely at future conferences of the governments of the nonaligned nations, coordinating their stances to strengthen world peace and a new economic order by maintaining close contacts.

During their discussions on the problems of the Middle East, the two sides expressed concern over the dangers in the area and the possibility that it might explode any time. Mindful of this dangerous situation, they called for the convening of the Geneva conference, with the full participation of the PLO, so that a just and peaceful solution might be found to the problem in accordance with the resolutions of the UN Security Council and the General Assembly.

The comrade chairman invited President Yhombi-Opango to pay an official visit to socialist Ethiopia officially. The invitation was accepted and the date of the visit will be fixed in due course.

The president of the People's Republic of the Congo and his delegation thanked Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam and the Government of socialist Ethiopia for the fraternal welcome they received during their stay in Ethiopia.

Gen Joachim Yhombi-Opango invited Comrade Mengistu to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of the Congo. The comrade chairman accepted and the date of the visit will be announced later.

ADDIS ZEMEN STRESSES NEED TO FOIL REACTIONARY PLOTS

LD230934Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 22 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Commenting on abolishing reactionary plots, yesterday's issue of the Amharic daily ADDIS ZEMEN says:

Reactionary elements who tried to hinder the ongoing revolution from reaching its goal are continuously plotting sabotage. At present these reactionaries, through economic sabotage, try to disappoint the broad masses. It is known that the Wonji sugar factory has increased production more than ever before, but due to shortage of transport therefore, concludes the paper, all progressives should try to eliminate reactionaries and find the means of solving artificial shortages of goods and foodstuffs.

ADDIS SCORES U.S. 'HYPOCRITICAL POLICY' IN AFRICA

LD201520Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1710 GMT 19 May 78 LD/EA

[Station commentary]

[Text] Instigated by the United States, Somalia started aggression against neighboring Ethiopia and intruded into the Ogaden area. After the failure of that military venture, the United States negotiated with Somalia deliveries to the latter of--quote, unquote--defense arms. Last year Western imperialists, with the United States at the head, tried to interfere in the internal conflict in Zaire and to create a seat of military tension on the frontier with Angola. This evening's commentary is entitled: Hypocritical Policy of American Imperialism in Africa.

In Africa, American imperialism is attracted not only by its (?critical) situation, but also by the huge natural wealth, primarily uranium, copper, chromium, precious metals and ether petroleum. The total American capital investments in Africa are estimated at \$4.3 billion. American monopolies take out of Africa huge profits. From Nigeria alone, from where the United States receives a quarter of its oil imports, American companies took a \$175 million profit in 1976.

The United States carries out a hypocritical policy toward the southern part of Africa, advocating in word self-determination of African peoples but indeed, supporting the racist regimes in the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia.

Washington is intensively pushing through the so-called Anglo-American plan of--quote, unquote--settlement in Rhodesia, which provides for formation in Zimbabwe of a puppet regime under the aegis of Western powers, isolation and division of the patriotic forces waging struggle for liberation of that African country.

Five Western powers, with the United States at the head, agreed with the Vorster regime on a plan for Namibia which actually removes from participation in the national construction the SWAPO organization, which has been organized by the UN as the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

Availing themselves of the favorable attitude of the United States, the racists from Rhodesia are committing an aggression against neighboring Mozambique, (?and the racist) Republic of South Africa committed a bandit attack on Angola's territory a few days ago. American imperialism considers the Republic of South Africa as its main springboard in the southern part of the African Continent. A powerful military (?colonistic) machine was established in the Republic of South Africa with the (?sanction) of the United States and other Western powers.

Jointly with West Germany and France, the United States helped the Republic of South Africa establish its nuclear potential. American arms and military equipment are streaming to the Republic of South Africa by distant roundabout ways, though the United States officially joined the UN embargo on arms deliveries to the racist regime. American monopolists are strengthening their position in the Republic of South Africa, where their capital investments reached \$1.7 billion. The debt of the Vorster regime to American banks reached \$2.2 billion.

In accordance with a report which was recently submitted to the U.S. Senate, this figure is tantamount to annual expenditure of the Republic of South Africa for the purchase of armaments and strategic raw materials abroad. Therefore, the United States so stubbornly refused to back UN decisions on the economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, on [word indistinct] on banking, housing and urban affairs, [word indistinct], declined the proposal on termination of the issue of credits of the Export-Import Bank of the United States concerning South Africa's foreign trade. The U.S. support of the Vorster and Smith regimes perfectly illustrates the racist essence of the U.S. policy toward Africa.

As is noted by the national chairman of the Communist Party of the United States, Henry Wilson, the U.S. policy in Africa should be considered in the context of the American international policy with its history of oppression of the Negro people.

SUDAN PAPER: SOVIET DESTROYERS IN ERITREAN PORTS

NC231208Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 May 78 NC

[Text] Khartoum, 23 May--The Sudanese daily AL-AYYAM today reports that there are Soviet naval units in the Eritrean ports of Massawa and Assab and that their guns are directed at the positions of the Eritrean rebels around the two ports. The paper adds that these units are part of the Soviet Red Sea Fleet, which includes eight destroyers equipped with long-range 5-inch artillery shells which are operating in Eritrean territorial waters against the rebels.

The Sudanese paper points out that the crew of the Soviet naval units operating inside Massawa port consists of Soviet and Cuban experts and sailors and a few Ethiopians and that the crew of the destroyers anchored in Assab port consists of 180 Russians, who are expected to be replaced soon by an Ethiopian crew currently being trained in Moscow.

AL-AYYAM also says that there are two other Soviet destroyers which are now sailing the Red Sea on an exploratory mission to provide protection for the destroyers operating inside the Eritrean territorial waters.

The paper then says that the leader of the ruling Ethiopian military regime, Mengistu Haile Mariam, visited Asmara on Sunday to conduct the trials of the leaders who were responsible for failures in Asmara.

KENYA

TRADE AGREEMENT OF 1964 RENEWED WITH PRC

LD232352Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 23 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kenya and China today signed a revised trade agreement which is a renewal of an earlier agreement signed between the two countries in 1964. The agreement was signed by the minister for commerce and industry, Mr Eliud Mwanunga, on behalf of the Kenya Government, and the visiting Chinese vice minister for foreign trade, Mr Chen Chieh, on behalf of the Chinese Government.

During the ceremony Mr Mwamunga said trade between Kenya and China has increased since Kenya's independence and has now reached 145 million shillings annually. He said much of this trade has been in favor of China but expressed the hope that measures will be taken to bring about a balance of trade between the two countries. During the same occasion, the Chinese vice minister said his delegation has been impressed to see the achievements that Kenya has made under the wise leadership of President Mwae Jomo Kenyatta.

SOMALIA

SIAD BARRE PROMISES CONTINUED AID TO 'FREEDOM FIGHTERS'

LD231244Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 27 May 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], last night addressed a symposium at the [words indistinct]. The symposium has been going on for some time at the Ministry of Information. It is being attended by ministry staff and its affiliated agencies.

The president started his speech by stressing the importance of writers and artists.

Turning his attention to Mengistu Haile Mariam's recent threats, Challe Siad said they did not come from Mengistu himself: He is merely the mouthpiece of the Russians and their mercenaries. Challe Mohammed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, said that anyone who attempts to invade the SDR will never succeed. They would regret their actions because the Somali people are ready to defend their unity, dignity and sovereignty. Challe Siad said it is the intention of the forces of the unholy alliance to force Somalia to withdraw its assistance to the freedom fighters, but he made it clear the assistance extended by the SDR to the freedom fighters is an historic duty and the SDR will continue to extend appropriate assistance to people struggling for liberty and self-determination. Somalia does not incite people to fight for their independence, but neither can it stop them from doing so. Nobody can stop the freedom fighters from securing their legitimate right to independence.

DANAB ACCUSES ETHIOPIA OF 'WANTON GENOCIDE'

LD231250Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 23 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The foreign-backed Abyssinian army is now suffering mental diarrhea, which it has developed as a result of the numerous defeats inflicted on it by our combat field commandos, writes DANAB, the bulletin of the Somali liberation fronts in its issue of today.

In consequence of this, the wild enemy troops have run amok and embarked on a policy of wanton genocide, murdering children, women and aged people. In pursuance of this bestial objective, the Abyssinian army of criminals have massacred 37 people, including children, women and people of advanced age, and destroyed a large number of animals by gunfire at a locality of Negelle during this week.

The inhuman Abyssinian troops also killed 93 persons, mostly children, women and old people at the village of (Quradul) during the same week, stealing the possessions of these innocent victims. The murdered people included the village headman, (Haji Isaq Nur).

These acts of deliberate genocide clearly demonstrate the weakness and cowardice of the frightened enemy troops, who are bent to vomit their anguish and hopelessness and frustration on innocent people.

TANZANIA

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR KENYA TO RECEIVE IMPOUNDED SHIPS

LD231336Y Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 23 May 78
LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--A nine-man Tanzanian delegation has gone to Kisumu, Kenya, to make preliminary arrangements for the delivery of three ships grabbed by Kenya from the former East African Railways Corporation in 1975. The team's departure for Kisumu is in response to Kenya's indication that it will release M.V. Victoria, Umoja and Nyangumi to Tanzania. The Tanzanian delegation is being led by the assistant manager of Tanzania Railways Corporation, Ndugu (Juma Luweno).

Sources in the Ministry of Communications and Transport revealed in Dar es Salaam yesterday that Kenya had recently informed the Tanzanian Government in a letter that it was ready to release the three ships in accordance with a nine-point agreement reached late last year between the two governments in Mombasa. In Kisumu, the Tanzanian delegation will examine the seaworthiness of the three ships and ascertain crew requirements of each vessel before they are delivered to Tanzania.

UGANDA

AMIN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM LIBYA ON SHABA SITUATION

LD182044Y Kampala International Service in English 1630 GMT 18 May 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Life President Amin has received at Cape Town View the Libyan Jamahiriya charge d'affaires, Rajab (Mashayti), who delivered to him a message concerning Libya's position as far as the current fighting in Zaire is concerned.

The life president thanked the charge d'affaires for the message. The president told the envoy that maybe the enemies of Libya and Zaire are bringing conflict between the two countries, otherwise, he said, he knows nothing will happen to Zaire from Libya, adding that Libya is very much interested to see developments carried out in agriculture and mining industries.

He assured the envoy that he does not want to see the already good relations between Libya and Zaire spoiled.

CONGO

PRESIDENT YHOMBI-OPANGO STOPS IN PRC ENROUTE TO DPRK

For Chinese media reportage on the visit of Congolese President Joachim Yhombi-Opango to Peking, see the International Affairs section of the 24 May People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ZAIRE

'SEVERAL DOZEN' MOROCCAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN KINSHASA

PA231421Y Paris AFP in English 1435 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] Kinshasa, May 23 (AFP)--Several dozen Moroccan troops, along with equipment, flew in here today on a C-130 transport plane.

Their role in the southern Zaire conflict was not known. However after Morocco's intervention in the rebel attack in Shaba last year, Morocco left behind near Kolwezi for the Zairese forces a number of armed jeeps and lorries.

The equipment was maintained for several months by Moroccan technicians.

Mobutu Receives Delegation Head

LD231224Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 0735 GMT 23 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kinshasa--Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, president-founder of the Popular Revolutionary Movement [MPR] and president of the republic, received Col Laanigri Hamidou, the head of the Moroccan military mission in Zaire, at his Camp Tshatshi residence last night.

No details have been released of this audience, which was followed at 1930 by a meeting between the Guide of the Zairian revolution and the special envoy from the Liberian president, Mr Wilmot Adolphus David. The latter brought a message for the president-founder of the MPR. He stated that the message was connected with the prevailing situation in Shaba and expressed his country's support for Zaire.

SENEGALESE MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD231544Y Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 23 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The second vice president of the legislative council yesterday received a delegation from Senegal led by the vice president of the National Assembly, Mr Moustapha (Kike), accompanied by Commander Nyanga, the chief of the general staff of the Senegalese Army.

The Senegalese delegation's visit is in connection with the aid which the sister republic of Senegal proposes to give to Zaire, once again victim of an attack started from outside.

MOBUTU GIVES INSTRUCTIONS ON MOPPING UP IN KOLWEZI

LD231222Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 0730 GMT 23 May 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] In Kolwezi yesterday President-Founder Mobutu gave precise instructions on mopping up pockets of resistance and was also briefed on the rebel attack and certain factors which favored the rebels' infiltration.

UNAUTHORIZED PRIVATE HOUSE SEARCHES BANNED

LD232042Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1645 GMT 23 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] It is strictly forbidden for any member of the forces of order to carry out any search of private houses anywhere in the city of Kinshasa.

These instructions come from the urban commissioner, Citizen Mandungu Bula Nyati, in a communique issued to the press this afternoon. Citizen Mandungu makes it clear that only a member of the forces of order furnished with documents [word indistinct] signed by the relevant judicial authority is permitted to search a private house. In any other case, he says, any search is strictly forbidden. All zone commissioners in the capital, who have already received specific instructions on this matter, have been ordered to see that no illegal operation is undertaken in any home in the urban region of Kinshasa.

KOLWEZI VICTIMS LEFT WHERE FOUND FOR IDENTIFICATION

LD231538Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 0832 GMT 23 May 78 LD/EA

[Summary] According to reports from those who escaped from Kolwezi, the rebels pillaged private houses and hotels as well as offices, factories and shops. For purposes of identification and to facilitate the work of the press and the Red Cross, all bodies have been left at the spot where they were killed.

REBELS FLEEING FROM FRENCH SIGHTED IN ZAMBIA

PA231944Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1933 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] Lusaka, Zambia, 23 May (AFP)--Reliable sources indicated here today that a group of 200 Zairian rebels fleeing at top speed from the French Foreign Legion, was sighted in the Zambian region of Kakoma.

Other sources had indicated that another group of Katangese had been spotted passing through the area where the borders of Zaire, Zambia and Angola converge, precisely north of the Zambian town of Mwinilunga.

SOME KOLWEZI HOSTAGES REPORTEDLY TAKEN TO ANGOLA

PA231940Y Paris AFP in English 1920 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] Lusaka, Zambia, May 23 (AFP)--Some European hostages captured by rebels in the Zaire mining town of Kolwezi have already been transferred to Angola, diplomatic sources said here today.

The sources, in contact with the Zaire-Zambia frontier area, said the rebels and their hostages passed through Zambian territory on their way from Kolwezi, in Zaire's Shaba Province, to Angola.

The sources gave no indication of the number of hostages or their nationality.

DOCUMENTS SHOW RUSSIAN, CUBAN PARTICIPATION AT KOLWEZI

LD231548Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 0804 GMT 23 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] On several occasions during his 48-hour tour of the Shaba operational area, Guide Mobutu Sese Seko and the crowd of journalists from the international press accompanying him saw the frightening spectacle offered today by the town of Kolwezi, disfigured by the ignominious acts of the rebels.

These attacks of which Zaire is once again the victim are basically the work of the Russian-Cuban coalition, operating through a band of incurable social misfits, masquerading under the not very honorable epithet of former Katangan gendarmes.

The Moscow and Havana henchmen were guided by no ideal. Their plan, which they knew beforehand to be hopeless, had the sole aim of destabilizing Zaire and its institutions and of shaking its economic infrastructure by acts of sabotage and collective terrorism. In the eyes of the authors of this Machiavellian plan, and of those who carried it out, it was essential to create a climate of panic among the civilian population and of distrust in Zaire by international opinion in order to put off the expatriate cadres helping Zaire to put its economy to rights.

Messages intercepted and documents discovered on the fleeing rebels, the testimony of those who escaped, and journalists reports confirm the active participation of Russians and Cubans, both in the conception and the carrying out of the new invasion of Kolwezi. Innocents massacred, factories destroyed, shops ransacked, women and girls raped, foreigners and young people forcibly taken away--the tally after a few days of occupation of Kolwezi by the rebels is dreadful. Should the Russians and Cubans rejoice over this? Their consciences will never be easy, because the blood of all these innocents cries out for vengeance.

AZAP: RUSSIANS, CUBANS PLANNED PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

LD232026Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 0842 GMT 23 May 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] The former Katangan gendarmes, guided from a distance by Moscow, Cuba and their minions, have acted with the sole aim of destabilizing the already ailing Zairian economy, and of holding up the Mobutu Plan, which has been favorably received by our partners. This plan is aimed at bringing the country out of the economic recession it finds itself in, which is essentially due to the international crisis. The distasteful plan carried out by the Russians and Cubans, who are arming and leading the former Katangan gendarmes, trained in Luanda and Algeria, is aimed not only at Zaire but at the whole of Africa.

According to the enemy plan, Kolwezi would have been the base for the seizure of other towns in the region: Kamina, Likasi, Kipushi, Kalemie and finally Lubumbashi, resulting in the proclamation of a people's socialist republic.

Just unrealistic aims? According to information, the infiltration at Kolwezi which began at the end of 1977 was carried out in small groups, probably with the complicity of certain misled sons of the region. The rebels were dressed as civilians in order to escape the Zairian authorities' controls, and they held identity cards issued by certain irresponsible persons, who should be denounced by the militant population of Shaba.

After the recapture of Kolwezi, the mopping-up operation throughout the town and the examination of identity cards throughout Shaba region will begin. These measures are aimed at unmasking the enemies of the Mobutuist revolution, who, according to certain sources, have mixed in with the people of the area.

AZAP: MOBUTU OFFENDED BY SIMONET'S STATEMENTS

LD221856Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1525 GMT 22 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kinshasa, AEAP--"It is not a matter of any revival of the Belgian-Zairian conflict, but a matter for Zaire to ascertain whether the Belgian foreign minister is now exercising prerogatives falling to the Belgian king and prime minister." This is what General Mobutu Sese Seko told AZAP in Shaba shortly before leaving Lubumbashi for Kinshasa this morning. Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic, who said that he was offended by the blustering and discourteous statements made by the Belgian minister since this second Shaba war began, stressed "that in Belgium there is the king--the head of state--who has a prime minister--the head of the government--but for some time, he said, Henri Simonet has been acting as if he had taken the place of both."

Now, as the Zairian leaders see it, the head of state went on, on both sides, in Belgium as in Zaire, there must be a climate of friendship and not of ambiguity. "It is the strictest right of the Belgian minister to go to Angola in September, as he has just decided, but, said the president-founder of the MPR, "is it necessary to ridicule and denigrate Zaire"?

In a second classification in connection with the recapture of Kolwezi airport, which Minister Simonet had claimed was due to intervention of Belgian forces, General Mobutu made it clear that "the airport had been (?recaptured) [words indistinct] dropped since Wednesday, 17 May at 1830 (Belgian time), and that the day after, Thursday, 18 May, he went to Kolwezi personally to congratulate the 111th parachute battalion." He was accompanied by Western journalists, who must meanwhile have been able to confirm that not a single Belgian paratrooper was at Kolwezi at that time.

[Words indistinct] that it was only last Saturday, you will recall, that the first Belgian paracommandos were dropped into Kolwezi. They met friendly Zairian troops who had been holding the airport for 3 days. Consequently, one has the right to ask when and how could Belgian troops have come and occupied an airport which had already been recaptured.

What is certain, however, is that the Belgian commander, [name indistinct], asked his Zairian counterpart, Commander Mayelle, whose men had been holding the airport for 3 days, to leave it in the hands of Belgian commandos. Commander Mayele refused, given order (?II) which he had received from Kinshasa to defend the airport after having recaptured it. This explains, by the way, as it was learned this morning from a good source, the second trip to Kolwezi that same Saturday by General Mobutu, who feared a possible misunderstanding between the two forces.

It is certain, therefore, that Minister Simonet's statements attributing the recapture of the airport to Belgian action are not only rash, but also tinged with scorn for the Zairian Armed Forces.

A third clarification by Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic, in Lubumbashi this morning, concerns "the difference in political vision between Belgium and France" of the military intervention in Shaba, which Simonet mentioned last Sunday before a group of journalists on Belgian TV. "We never," said Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic, in this connection asked the Belgians, with whose psychology we are familiar, to come to fight in Kolwezi in the place of Zaire.

Knowing the state of mind in Belgium, he went on [words indistinct] obtained without affecting the Belgian political scene. The same thing can be said, General Mobutu Sese Seko added, for the United States, France and Morocco, whose lofty degree of friendship for Zaire we hail, and who at once (recognized) the precision of our request. All except Belgium, he said, who found that our appeal was vague, when we unequivocally requested ammunition and military equipment. If, therefore, in Belgium they reached the conclusion of "imprecision", the president-founder said, this is because there is someone there who is being ambiguous [words indistinct] that in its foreign affairs department, [word indistinct] that the rebels were mistreating Belgian citizens, [word indistinct] Zaire's request for aid, rather than transmitting it for examination and decision to the national defense department.

Why, and in what interest did they lose so much time? [Words indistinct] reply belongs to Minister Simonet, because in the friendship dossier between Belgium and Zaire, his majesty the king of the Belgians, the prime minister and most of his ministers speak a language which is not, in all cases, that of Simonet.

If countries like Saudi Arabia, the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Gabon, Togo and so many others understood the sense of our appeal and unequivocally reacted to it, it would be unfair (for) Belgium, due to Simonet, to be classed tomorrow among the ranks of doubtful countries on which Zaire could not rely straight away, when the past and the future should come together to build the present and to consolidate Belgian-Zairian solidarity.

CONGOLESE MOVEMENT SUPPORTS BRUSSELS, DENOUNCES MOBUTU

LD231524Y Brussels Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Here is a communique issued by the Movement of Action for the Reconstruction of the Congo [MARC]:

At a meeting this morning the Political Bureau of the MARC has decided, and we quote, to announce its support for the clear thinking of the Belgian Government. It also hails the courage of Foreign Minister Simonet. The MARC concludes by recalling that a solution to the problems which face Zaire requires the departure of General Mobutu without delay and the installation of a system which corresponds to the aspirations of the Congolese people.

CONGO LIBERATION FRONT AIDE EXPLAINS STRATEGY, GOALS

LD231337Y Paris LE MONDE in French 23 May 78 p 3 LD

[Rene Lefort report: "As Soon As the Paratroopers Leave Kolwezi We Will Be Able to Recapture the Town Quickly"]

[Text] "How can the imperialists fly to the aid of a dying regime every year? How can they acknowledge that Mobutu alone is responsible for the chaos in which Zaire is foundering, and at the same time act as if he were the only man capable of saving the situation? We believed in the Western powers' commonsense. It was an illusion." As the first refugee plane from Shaba lands at the outskirts of Brussels, the spokesman for the Congolese National Liberation Front's [FNLC] foreign delegation, who lives discreetly in a small, shuttered apartment in the city center, explains the reasons and objectives behind the FNLC offensive against Kolwezi.

"We had to take advantage of the internal and external situations. On the domestic front, the purge of officers accused of involvement in the March 'plot' had left the army greatly weakened. Moreover, popular discontent had never run so high. On the international front, there was a danger that the 'reflation plan' launched with the help of Western powers would give the regime a new lease of life. We therefore decided to intensify the war which began 8 March 1977."

Intensify, not resume; the FNLC spokesman emphasizes that there has been no let up in military operations since last year and that the Zairian Army was far from in control of the whole province.

Why was Kolwezi seized? "We had to strike where it hurts. Kolwezi is the lifeblood of the Zairian economy; to seize it would deprive the Kinshasa regime of the major part of its resources." But this economic argument, whose effects could only have made themselves felt in the long term, does not seem to have been a determining factor in the FNLC's strategic decisions: these were aimed primarily against the Western capitals behind the Kinshasa regime, inasmuch as the front believes that the survival of the latter depends above all on the goodwill of the former. Certainly, the capture of Kolwezi was supposed to "destroy once and for all Mobutu's entire credibility" in Zaire itself. By proving that an insurrection could succeed, the FNLC hoped to encourage other provinces in the country to follow the same course, but capturing Kolwezi, making the town the capital of the first "liberated area" and restoring "normal life" there was intended above all to turn the FNLC into an indispensable and acceptable discussion partner for the Western powers, to persuade the latter to encourage the downfall of the Mobutu regime and to enable a "provisional government" to be set up with which the front would negotiate, according to the "principles of its program," its role in running the country's affairs.

Have hostages been taken as security? The front vigorously denies any intention to use the 3,000 Europeans in Kolwezi as barter. It cites as proof its public statements issued in Brussels on the strict instructions of the Central Committee, announcing that it was willing to receive in Kolwezi delegations from those states which had citizens among the town's Europeans, in order to coordinate with the Red Cross the departure of those who wished to leave. These assurances were repeated at the beginning of last week to emissaries of the Belgian Foreign Ministry. They received no reply.

However this may be, the intervention took place. Was the FNLC confident that it could maintain "law and order" in Kolwezi? "In such circumstances," its representatives explain, "one must have the honesty to share the blame. Mobutu's troops had a great deal to do with the high death toll. Last year we only conquered small towns. Kolwezi is much bigger and has a European, Mobutist bourgeoisie whose lifestyle borders on arrogance--which explains certain exactions by the civilian population. Finally, we are convinced that there would have been far fewer victims if there had been no intervention."

Clearly, the FNLC was in no position to control an army of peasants taking possession of a town full of attractions. Unlike most of the armed struggle movements in Africa, the front was originally a military force which only recently tried to convert itself into a liberation movement. This has given rise to a strategy which gives priority to military conquest followed by diplomatic bargaining, rather than the slow progress of guerrilla warfare and organization of the peasant class. But the front spokesman refuses to talk of failure. "Our soldiers have withdrawn from Kolwezi and have suffered practically no losses. As soon as the Belgian and French paratroops leave the town--if they in fact do so--we are capable of recapturing it very quickly." The refugees questioned on this subject in Brussels were of the same opinion.

ZAIRE COMMITTEE IN BRUSSELS AGAINST INTERVENTION

LD200748Y Brussels Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Here is a communique from the Zaire Committee in Brussels. By its airborne intervention in Kolwezi yesterday afternoon, says the Zaire Committee, the French Government has deliberately thwarted a peaceful evacuation at the cost of the safety of its own citizens and other civilians. The Belgian intervention which began later yesterday evening has definitely jeopardized any possibility of evacuation without a terrible shedding of blood.

The Zaire Committee then goes on to state that it possesses formal proof that a plan for the evacuation of the foreign residents of Kolwezi under the auspices of the International Red Cross was almost ready between the Congo National Liberation Front and the Red Cross.

CHADIAN MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO ZAIRE

LD031320Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1815 GMT 22 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kinshasa--"We reject any act tending towards the dismemberment of the republic and we condemn the self-destruction of the Chadian people," Commander Zakaria Wawa Dahab, member of the Chad Supreme Military Council and minister of civil engineering, mines and geology, told the press shortly before leaving Kinshasa this evening by the Beach Ngobila [presumably a boat] for Ndjamena via Brazzaville, after an official visit of about 5 days to Zaire.

Commander Zakaria, recalling the threats presently hanging over Africa, reaffirmed his position in connection with the current situation in Zaire, which also worries all the Chadian people. This situation, he went on, is similar to that which Chad has known now for 11 years. On this subject the Chadian statesman affirmed that in spite of that his country is making every effort to regain its unity for the harmonious development of Chad.

If Zaire has been attacked in this rich Shaba region, and this is the case in Chad, it is because we have become objects of covetousness on the part of the enemies of our peoples and these enemies find ethnic and religious problems as arguments which have nothing to do with facts, but are only used as psychological arguments toward a certain category of the population in order to arouse it to its own destruction.

As for the talks he had during his stay in Kinshasa, the Chadian minister said that they were very fruitful and he hopes that the Zairian experience will serve other African countries in the field of civil engineering, transport, mining and geology.

Commander Zakaria was seen off at Beach Ngobila by the Chadian ambassador to Zaire, Mr Jean-Baptiste Laokole.

NIGERIA

STATE GOVERNMENT CLOSES SOKOTO ARTS SCHOOL

LD232547Y Lagos International Service in English 1830 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] The Federal School of Arts and Science at Sokoto has been closed down indefinitely by the state government. This followed reports that the students had decided to hold violent demonstrations if their demands were not met unconditionally by tomorrow. In an official statement today the state government said that a five man committee had been set up to examine the students' grievances. The committee is headed by the state commissioner for education. A Voice of Nigeria staff correspondent understands that among the demands of the students are the provision of television sets in clubs, the problem of the [words indistinct], as well as the condition of the food (?stock).

UPPER VOLTA

LAMIZANA REPORTS ON ACHIEVEMENTS, PROJECTS

PA230414Y Paris AFP in French 1628 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[All figures as received]

[Text] Ouagadougou, 22 May (AFP)--"If I am elected on 28 May, democracy will be saved, but it will be regulated with the firmness of a hand of steel inside a velvet glove." Upper Voltan chief of state Gen Lamizana said on Saturday evening.

In his first [campaign] speech for the second round of the presidential elections, to be held on 28 May, President Lamizana, who was speaking on national radio, added: "If I am elected on 28 May, continuity will make it possible to gain time and the desired changes will take place without experimentation."

Prior to these statements, the Upper Voltan chief of state had made a glowing report of his 12 years in power at the head of the Upper Voltan state. He noted that from "1966 to 1977, Upper Volta's gross national product went from 63,645 billion CFA francs to 140,127 billion; that is, a 10 percent annual increase. The per capita income, which in 1964 had been 12,000 CFA francs, increased to 13,000 in 1966, then to 24,000 in 1977. "These results were obtained thanks to the continuous investments carried out within the framework of two plans. Thus from 1967 to 1971, 27 billion was invested; from 1972 to 1976, 62 billion was invested. A total of 89 billion was invested in various areas of the country's economy.

Referring to the prospects of the third plan, President Lamizana explained that the public and private financing expected for the 1977-1981 5-year period amounts to 406 billion CFA francs. The 1981 objectives call for the reevaluation of the agricultural sector and for allowing the industrial sector to generate in 1981 nearly 30 percent of the GNP, which should go from 140 billion in 1977 to 186 billion in 1982; that is, an annual increase of 7 percent.

"The salient projects retained are aimed at: the reevaluation of natural resources for the exploitation of the manganese deposits in Tambao, the phosphate deposits in Kodjari and the gold deposits in Poura; the construction of a shoe factory and the installation of a new sugar processing plant in Sourou. These industrial units will increase production by about 15 billion and will generate at least 20,000 new jobs.

"In agriculture, investments will increase to over 100 billion CFA francs.

ANGOLA

PATRIOTIC FRONT'S NKOMO LEAVES ANGOLA FOR MOSCOW

LD231138Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 23 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Joshua Nkomo, coleader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, who arrived in Luanda yesterday, has left for Moscow. Joshua Nkomo told the press that he was satisfied with his talks in Luanda with party and government officials.

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO: ZIPA FORCE STORMS RHODESIAN TOWN

LD232045Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 23 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] With the objective to demonstrate [words indistinct] so-called internal settlement and destroy the terrorist Smith regime, ZIPA [Zimbabwe People's Army] freedom fighters last night stormed the small town of Wedza, 80 km east of Salisbury, only 14 hours before the settler terrorists and black traitors of Salisbury were due to address a rally there. During the [word indistinct], which lasted for almost an hour, the ZIPA (?forces) attacked a (?Gsa) police station and (?white) [word indistinct] houses, inflicting heavy material damages. Several enemy fascist policemen were immobilized and a number of white settlers were (?killed).

Following the attack, less than 400 people, mostly white, attended the Smith-Sithole-Chirau meeting [word indistinct]. The inconsistent traitor, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, again boycotted the rally, and no reason was given. The three architects of the sell-out [words indistinct] addressed the small rally (?as part of) series of planned meetings throughout the country, how they hope to achieve a cease-fire and hold so-called one-man, one-vote elections to bring (?strong) majority rule on 31 December this year.

The Patriotic Front, which commands the guerrillas fighting in the bushes of Zimbabwe, has totally condemned the so-called internal settlement, and (?vows) to smash it, together with each participant, murderer Ian Smith, stooge Abel Muzorewa, renegade [word indistinct] Sithole and puppet Chirau.

MUGABE DELEGATION VISITS NORTH KOREA

For KCNA coverage of the visit of the Zimbabwe delegation to Pyongyang, see the North Korea section of the 24 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RHODESIA

SALISBURY REPORTS CALM FOLLOWING WEEKEND OF VIOLENCE

LD231242Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 May 78 LD/CA

[Text] Violence involving supporters of the UANC and ZANU continued in the Glen Norah and Highfield townships of Salisbury yesterday evening and several illegal meetings were held. Twenty-two people have appeared in court to face charges of public violence.

The townships are reported to be quiet and police patrols are continuing. An official police spokesman said further incidents were reported during the course of yesterday and continued into the evening hours, but on a far lower scale than on Saturday. Four illegal meetings in the townships dispersed at the request of the police. Of the 34 people injured during the course of the weekend, 28 have now been released from hospital. Forty-one people are held in custody, 22 of whom appeared in court today charged with public violence. The present situation is calm and under constant police supervision.

Muzorewa Condemns Violence

LD231244Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 May 78 LD/CA

[Text] The president of the UANC [United African National Council] and member of the Executive Council, Bishop Muzorewa, has condemned what he sees as the resurgence of violence by ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] and ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union] in the country. He said that the UANC was formed to negate this type of behavior and unite the people. This has been the policy of the organization since its formation in December 1971. Bishop Muzorewa called on ZANU to keep its troublemakers off the streets. He said it is a sign of their impotence that they try to organize a rally during the weekend through intimidation. He said even ZUPU [Zimbabwe United People's Organization] is making what he called nonsensical accusations against the UANC in an attempt to gain some token support. Bishop Muzorewa claimed that members of ZUPU have been terrorizing UANC supporters in the Zwimba area.

ZANU Denies Responsibility

LD231246Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 May 78 LD/CA

[Text] ZANU has issued a statement denying that its supporters were responsible for the violence in Highfield township over the weekend. In a news release the organization says ZANU does not believe in violence and will only resort to it if provoked or the personal security of its members is threatened. The statement claims that the UANC has always been responsible for sparking off trouble in the townships, and that this wave of banditry is being organized by the top leadership of the UANC.

NEW BLACK COMINISTER OF JUSTICE NAMED

PA231912Y Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 23 May 73 PA

[Text] Salisbury, May 23 (AFP)--The Executive Council, upper tier of the Rhodesian transitional government, today named Francis Zindoga to replace Byron Hove as black co-minister of justice.

Mr Hove, an appointee of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council [UANC], was dismissed from the government on April 28 for refusing to withdraw statements he made attacking police brutality and urging better career prospects for black policemen and civil servants.

Under the March 3 agreement, the cabinet consists of the nine black and nine white ministers who each share portfolios equally.

Hove's dismissal precipitated a major crisis within the transitional government, with the UANC at one point threatening to walk out unless he was reinstated.

Although the UANC finally decided to stay in the government it has maintained its distance from its partners. As part of the protests, Bishop Muzorewa today again boycotted a public meeting to explain the March 3 settlement agreement attended by his three colleagues on the Executive Council--Premier Ian Smith, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau--at Wedza, 104 kms (65 miles) southeast of Salisbury.

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG PRAISES WESTERN ACTION IN ZAIRE

LD231320Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] The Zaire invasion as such is over, but not the spreading international ripples, the repercussions, involving both communist intervention and Western counter-action, which are of primary significance to the future of Africa. Initially, the second invasion of Zaire shocked the world into realizing the extent to which Russian penetration of Africa had progressed.

Clearly, Africa itself has finally come to grips with the deadly implications of communist antics on this continent. The point of contention lay in the [words indistinct] Western reaction and action in the light of communist--instigated intervention in Zaire in particular and Africa in general.

The subsequent Western line of action must have generated an overall feeling of confidence and encouragement throughout responsible black Africa. The West responded with a new sense of urgency and common purpose. Consultations between Paris, Brussels, Washington and London resulted in an agreed program of action within days.

The West gave heartening evidence of its will to act together in Africa in defense of its citizens and interests, and now final mopping up operations are in progress with the Zaire invasion having been quelled both swiftly and effectively. The encouraging signs are there for all Africa to see. Not only is the West well aware now of the danger of Soviet domination of Africa, it is also willing to back up its words with actions.

RHODESIAN COMINISTERS VISIT; RECOGNITION OF SETTLEMENT URGED

LD232032Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] The joint Rhodesian minister of foreign affairs, Mr P.K. Van Der Byl, who is visiting South Africa together with his cominister, Dr Elliot Gabellah, says it is encouraging that the West has taken steps to halt communist expansionism in Zaire. Regarding the attitude adopted by the United States, he said Rhodesia was determined--in his own words--to survive the Carter era. Mr Van Der Byl said there was no longer any justification for withholding international recognition of the interim government in Rhodesia, as the country was in fact being ruled by a black majority. The best turn Britain and the United States could do for Rhodesia was to refrain from interfering in the settlement process and recognize her government. At the worst, they could maintain a benign neutrality.

For his part, Dr Gabellah said he believed Britain and the United States would come to change their attitudes. He said he had been in touch with members of the Organization of African Unity and these contacts had proved extremely encouraging. Dismissing the need for the support of the so-called frontline states, he said Rhodesia was determined not to become an arena in which outside parties could test the application of their own ideology. Rhodesia would follow her own course. Dr Gabellah and Mr Van Der Byl are in Cape Town for discussions with the South African Government. Yesterday they met the prime minister, Mr John Vorster, and the ministers of immigration, tourism and information. This afternoon they met the minister of foreign affairs.

ROELOF BOTHA SAYS WEST'S NAMIBIA PLAN UNALTERED

LD181200Y Pretoria Department of Information in English 1025 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Cape Town--The Western plan for an internationally acceptable solution in South-West Africa was unaltered, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, said yesterday after lengthy discussions with representatives of the big five in Cape Town.

Mr Botha said there would be further talks but declined to say when.

Apparently, the new round of talks will take place only after the Western five have had discussions with SWAPO.

Asked if the plan had been altered to suit SWAPO, Mr Botha said: "No, the positions on the terms have not been changed."

STEYN SCORES DELAY IN IMPLEMENTING AGREEMENT

LD230916Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] The administrator-general of South-West Africa, Mr Justice M.P. Steyn, says the delay by the five Western powers in implementing the agreement with South Africa regarding the future of South-West Africa has already harmed the negotiations. He said in Windhoek that the proposal had been accepted by South Africa a month ago. It now appeared the Security Council would give way to pressure from the United Nations General Assembly and this would result in the plan approved by the five Western powers and South Africa not being implemented.

ZAMBIA

ZANA REPORTS SHELLING OF POST ALONG ZAIRE BORDER

PA231932Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1922 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] Lusaka, 23 May (AFP)--A border post along the border with Zaire through which the route from Zambia to Lubumbashi passes was bombed today, the official Zambian News Agency (ZANA) reported today without giving any information on the origin of the attack or its consequences. ZANA only said that the bombing had demolished the customs building and that the border had been closed.

KAUNDA APPEALS FOR WESTERN INVESTMENT IN ZAMBIA

LD231348Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 May 78 LD/CA

[Excerpts] President Kaunda last night called on Western business magnates to come to Zambia and help the country, in which an acceptable standard and quality of life shall be assured to all people [sentence as heard].

Dr Kaunda, speaking at a dinner given in his honor by New York Citibank officials and leading American businessmen, paid tribute to the growing conscience of American businessmen by demonstrating their growing commitment to the principles of liberty and equality in racist South Africa. The president expressed the hope that the United States and the business community will continue to give full regard to the dangers inherent in the strengthening of the oppressive racial regimes in all their investment decisions in that part of the world. He warned that until the situation in southern Africa was resolved that country would continue to be unsafe for American investments.

Dr Kaunda gave his hosts an exposition of the present state of the country's economy, which he attributed to the low copper prices, difficulties in the rerouting of goods, the border closure with rebel Rhodesia and the heavy congestion of goods at the port of Dar es Salaam.

The president called on the international community to intensify sanctions against the rebels, including an oil embargo to pressurize Smith and his black puppets to attend an all-party conference that would map out the constitutional future of that unhappy country. He expressed his gratitude to the British and American governments for having dissociated themselves with the Salisbury sham internal settlement, and terming it as illegal as the old regime.

On the latest invasion of Zaire by insurgents, Dr Kaunda reiterated his appeal to his colleague, President Mobutu Sese Seko, last year to initiate a political settlement as a solution to that country.

Meanwhile the president and his delegation are scheduled to leave for home this morning through Guyana and Jamaica.

LUSAKA PAPER PROTESTS OAU'S INEFFECTIVENESS

ID231230Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0525 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Today's ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL comment says: The almost casual ease with which European powers can fly into an African independent country and airlift its nationals or occupy whole towns is making the very concept of African independence meaningless. During the past week alone, this dilemma was clearly demonstrated when Belgium, Britain and France just flew into the southern province of Shaba in Zaire and quelled the insurgency in Kolwezi following it with an airlift of their nationals. If they had wanted to stay, they could have done so, while African leaders passed lengthy resolutions denouncing colonialism, neocolonialism and the running dogs of imperialists. The position is almost becoming an embarrassment.

In French West Africa some heads of state are kept in power only by the presence of the French Foreign Legion, an elite striking force of about 8,000 soldiers of fortune which is deployed whenever and wherever the interests of imperial France are threatened in Africa.

Recently in the Horn of Africa, the rule of the Ethiopian military group was only saved by the arrival of carrier planes loaded with tanks and Russian troop commanders who, with the assistance of Cuban troops, restored the Ogaden desert to Ethiopia, while in Angola it is the Cubans who keep the rebels of UNITA and Holden Roberto's men at bay. And now American President, Jimmy Carter, has ordered an airlift of military hardware worth 15 million kwacha to Zaire promising that more would follow.

The sole problem of safeguarding the integrity of African independent states must surely be at the top of the agenda for the Organization of African Unity. But is it so? The answer is no. While time and time again the violation of African independence is being committed either in keeping an African puppet leader in power or in order to topple an authentic head of state, the OAU keeps pontificating through meaningless streams of resolutions which it cannot reinforce. Zambia is a very loyal and committed member of the OAU, and President Kaunda is among the most dedicated heads of state to the ideals and concepts of the OAU. But because we live in what may be called the danger zone on the frontiers of the South African boiling pot, we are daily witnesses to the impotence of the African clan.

Something has to be done if the OAU is not to degenerate into a mere talking shop whose only permanent contribution to Africa is the chain construction of multimillion kwacha conference centers in each new country in which its summits is held, concludes today's ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL comment.

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